

The Patron of Husbandry.

W. H. WORTHINGTON, EDITOR.

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The National Grange, at its approaching session, will doubtless renew the petition of former sessions asking Congress to establish a Department of Agriculture with a Cabinet officer at its head. That body should make such a presentation of the question to the farmers of the country as will fully inform them of its importance and secure their co-operation in bringing the movement to a successful issue. If the petition is renewed, it should be endorsed by every Subordinate Grange in the country, and copies of it with the names of the members of each Grange forwarded to Congress. This act of justice to the leading interest of the country has been withheld by Congress too long; the masses should unite in demanding its immediate performance.

The Arkansas State Grange, which has not been represented in the National Grange since the session of 1876 at Chicago, will be represented in the approaching session at Canandaigua, New York, by Worthy Master Williams. We are exceedingly gratified to see the officers of the Arkansas State Grange so active and zealous. They are determined to make every effort to restore the Order there to its former strength and efficiency.

The letter of Worthy Master W. H. Nelson, of Shelby County Grange, Tenn., should have the earnest attention of the members of the Order in that State. The State Grange, at its meeting in February next, should adopt measures to revive the Order throughout the entire State, and if that body is composed of intelligent and patriotic men like Worthy Master Nelson, we have no doubt but that its action will have that effect. The Granges of all the counties should select their best material to represent them in the State Grange.

The letters of Worthy Master Eshbaugh, of the Missouri State Grange, which we reproduce from the Journal of Agriculture, are well and forcibly written, and have been widely circulated by the Grange press of the country. If all the Masters of the State Granges would write for the Grange press regularly, they would accomplish immense good.

We publish elsewhere an extract from a speech delivered in Cincinnati last week by Mr. Holyoke, of England, a leading advocate of the Rochdale co-operative system. It is very interesting, and we regret that the entire speech was not published.

The question of establishing small cotton factories on the Clement Attachment plan is receiving considerable attention from the more intelligent farmers in some of the Cotton States. In the Carolinas and Georgia especially the farmers are becoming thoroughly aroused to its great importance, and many leading farmers in those States have visited the little factory at Westminster, S. C., to see if the Clement Attachment is really the success that is claimed for it, and many of these farmers have published letters fully substantiating its capacity, and warmly urging the farmers of the Cotton States to engage in this new and inviting industry at the earliest possible moment. Several of the leading papers in Georgia are giving the subject a great deal of attention, and the indications are that quite a number of small factories will be established in that State this winter.

Large quantities of cotton seed are being brought to the oil mill in this city by rail road. It is said that the seed comes principally from negroes, and that most of the land owners in this section refuse to sell. We have conversed with quite a number of leading farmers and they all earnestly approve the policy of retaining the seed which THE PATRON has been advocating for years.

Total cases of yellow fever in Memphis this year, 1,521; total deaths, 473. The merchants report a rush of business, and physicians all agree that the cold winds of Sunday night swept away all lingering germs of the fever. The fever has disappeared from Concordia, Miss.

THE CASH SYSTEM.

There is more money made and more money saved by farmers adopting the cash system in all their dealings than is often made from the profits of the crop. Farmers generally sell their produce for cash, and they always should do it; and they should endeavor to raise such crops and stock as will bring in a cash income throughout different months; then you can always buy cheaper for the cash, and you will be surprised at the end of the year to find so great a saving.

The credit system has been a great curse to the West, and if the Grange can successfully bring about a cash system which they advocate, that alone will more than repay the entire cost of the organization. With the coming of the New Year let farmers universally, with one accord, adopt the cash system and practice it. Never buy what you cannot pay for. That system is adopted by European farmers, and is strictly lived up to there, and they save by it a handsome profit every year. Then, too, every farmer should keep an account of all sales and purchases, to see what pays best, and where the money goes.—Western Agriculturist.

FROM TENNESSEE.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Editor Patron: While some of the Granges in Tennessee are working with energy and intelligence, we regret there is not a general advance all along the line. There are causes for the backwardness and seeming indifference observable here; but it is not our intention at this time to point them out, as we have heretofore done so in various ways; but we do hope that those who go up as representatives to the next meeting of the State Grange will give us the benefit of that wisdom which should result from our sad experience in the past.

The approaching meeting will mark an era in our history. We will either move forward with renewed energy and hope, or lapse into a dormant state and wait for time to wear away the impediments to progress which, as an Order, we have failed to discern or remove. The future of the State, as well as of the Grange, will be far more dependent upon what may be done in that little assembly, than upon the acts of any secular assembly that has ever convened within our borders. A Legislature is not designed to make progress except to keep pace with the people: it is a mere index or reflex of the intelligence of the people. A Grange is emphatically designed to make progress, to educate and elevate the people, and to enable them to remedy their wrongs and secure their rights.

The higher Granges are designed to take the lead in this progress. One very important step is to secure the means of intercommunication among an isolated and separated people, so that they may learn to believe and think somewhat in concert on the great questions which concern them before they can be expected to act in concert, because thought must precede action if the act is to be a wise one.

When we think of the importance to a State of a convocation designed to prepare means for educating the aged as well as the young, to elevate a predominant class of society to a higher plane of usefulness and happiness, we can clearly see the necessity of sending our wisest and best men to constitute that body. It is a much higher position and much more important than that of a legislator. A man who seeks the position should never be selected as a representative in any capacity, and yet this is quite common both in and out of the Grange. Until this thoughtless and degrading custom is abandoned, we have nothing to hope for, and we deserve nothing but shame and disappointment.

One of the most encouraging "signs of the times" is that THE PATRON is gaining a wider circulation in our State, for no careful reader of its columns can fail of becoming a more cautious and intelligent voter and a better citizen.

W. H. NELSON.

Whitehaven, Oct. 28

We are receiving many letters from members of the Order strongly endorsing THE PATRON.

Bro. A. C. Farmer, of Scott county, Miss., writes:

"I will send in more names soon. All Patrons are pleased with the true and mainly spirit of our paper, and we will make it a success in spite of the opposition of groveling corruption. Our Grange is in good condition, and farmers who read THE PATRON are being aroused."

Bro. S. A. Montgomery, of Holmes county, writes:

"We like your way of editing THE PATRON. I will get more names soon. We are trying to introduce it in our Grange. I think it ought to be in the hands of every good Patron."

We lack enthusiasm. Whether this comes from selfishness, thoughtlessness or indifference, or all, we cannot say. The Masonic organization is hundreds of years old, strong and vigorous, yet with the social feature far inferior to the Grange. In the Masonic lodge "the better half" of the refined half, never enters. Here in the Grange, (all honor to its founders) she is the peer of man, and we may say that it is the only society of all the category that gives woman equal rights. Sisters, if the brothers become lukewarm in this cause, it behooves you to rally and stand firm by its colors; you never can afford to lose this vantage ground. See to it that every Grange has the proper encouragement, until it feels able to build its own hall, has its own library, and commands a large influence in the regulation of the educational and social interests of each neighborhood. You have even more at stake in this cause than the brothers. The world's history has given us many examples of noble woman; many of you excel them all.—State Grange News.

Farmers exceed in number the other classes of our country, but mere numbers amount to little unaided by knowledge. Therefore if the farmers are to influence legislation, they must know as much as the other classes, for it is here that training and culture tell. Farmers claim that under existing laws there is an unjust discrimination against them, which can be remedied by legislation. This is especially true in the matter of taxation. With us, real estate is obliged to support by far the greatest burden. The farm and farm buildings, with all improvements, are appraised and taxed, while personal property is to a great extent free from taxation. This works injustice in many cases. For instance, a young farmer possesses \$1,000 in cash, which he uses as part payment for a farm which he purchases for \$3,000, giving a mortgage for the other \$2,000. It needs no lengthy demonstration to prove that the farmer owns but one-third the farm, while the creditor owns two-thirds, but the justice of the law which requires the debtor to pay the whole tax assessed upon the farm, instead of assessing his rightful proportion to the creditor, is not so evident. The poorer man is obliged to pay an undue proportion of taxes, while the richer man pays less than his rightful share. It may be said that the creditor is taxed by interest money. He may be, but it is a fact that only a very small proportion of money at interest is ever placed upon the grand list. The poorer man of the joint owners of a mortgaged farm is obliged to suffer all the loss consequent upon any depreciation in the value of the property that may occur, and this also is regarded as unjust. Such discrimination

tends to make the poor poorer and the rich richer.—J. H. Putnam.

FROM TEXAS.

MILAM COUNTY.

Editor Patron: I read the article purporting to come from New Harmony Grange, DeSoto county, Miss., attacking THE PATRON, and signed by A. W. Huddleston, Secretary. The spirit of the article leads me to believe that whoever wrote it thinks more of his political party name, not principles, than he does of his manhood, the interest of his country or of his class. O, shame on a Patron who had rather be the slave of a mere political name than a defender of Democratic principles, whose name and the head of the organization has been captured by the gold gamblers of Wall street and the Rothschilds!

I have been a life-long Democrat, and worked and voted to overthrow Radical rule in the Lone Star State. I have also been a constant reader of THE PATRON, but I have seen nothing in its columns but what I consider calculated to promote the true interest of the masses, which is Jeffersonian Democracy. Jefferson forsok the Federal party and founded the Republican party because he opposed and realized the danger to the liberties of the people in the centralizing tendencies of the former, and his devotion to the principles of free government has endeared him to the hearts of all true lovers of liberty. He did not teach us to make ourselves slaves to party or men, but to love and support principles rather than party.

Now, permit me to say this: That whoever wrote that article is a candidate for some office and has entered into co-partnership with the town ring to herd the Grangers in party lines, and make them vote the "ring" ticket. I would like to ask the members of New Harmony Grange to what branch of the Democracy does the author of that article belong? Does he belong to the hard-hearted, hard-headed Sam Tilden Democracy of the East, or does he believe in the Greenback Democracy of the West? Does he love the back-salary-grabbing Sam Randall Democracy or the economy-demanding Democracy of the West the best? or does he belong to the Yazoo mob Democracy, the solid South Democracy, or, as I suspect, to the anything-in-the-world-to-get-office Democracy? O, ye party lashers and crackers of the party whip! your party lash has well-nigh lost its terrors to the most numerous and thought to be most independent class in this once free but now badly financially enslaved land.

I ask the members of New Harmony Grange to coolly consider what they have said in charging the Greenbackers with being Radicals, Communists and blackguards, and challenge them to prove the truth of any of their assertions in regard to that party.

The Greenback party of the United States and of the State of Texas stand squarely on the same platform, and every true Greenbacker in the United States stands on that platform. The same principles were unanimously adopted by the Texas State Grange at its meeting at Bryan in January, 1878, which in substance amount to this: the free coinage of gold and silver on an equal basis, repeal of the resumption act, repeal of the national bank law, the Government to issue all money of whatever kind, the payment of the national debt or bonds in greenback money—the same kind of money the Government paid its soldiers and bought the supplies that whipped its rebels back into the Union. Is not all this square against the Radical party, that heaped all these curses upon us?

This much more, Bro. Worthington. When New Harmony Grange gets done drawing off its support and does all it can to smother the best and only true and independent Grange paper in the Southwest, send me the number of subscribers you have lost, and I pledge you that I will see them replaced with the same number or more. I do not know a single reader of THE PATRON in this county but what approves of its course. A good Granger cannot afford to be a slave to party.

Fraternally, W. M. FERGUSON, Master of Milam Grange.

Rockdale, Oct. 27.

LEE COUNTY.

Editor Patron: Concord Grange still "booms." We initiate and receive new candidates every meeting, and "still they come." We have nearly all the material worked up in our neighborhood, and intend to have all. Then we will have to content ourselves with the young folks who come into the fold as fast as they become old enough.

We were organized about six years ago, and have kept our first Secretary to this time, re-electing him each time on account of his principled order and efficiency. He has never missed but one regular meeting, and that was caused by sickness. When is the Grange that can say as much? His name is Walter Willy.

THE PATRON is gaining friends in this section rapidly. New Harmony Grange to the contrary notwithstanding. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. Backward, indeed! "Persons living in glass houses should not throw stones." "Nine hundred and ninety-nine of every one thousand" who read THE PATRON are well pleased with its course. So, Mr. Editor, you have nothing to fear, if New Harmony Grange does denounce THE PATRON. Just continue to pour hot shot into the enemy's camp, and all true Patrons will sustain you.

I enclose the money for another club. Fraternally, A. F. TRAGUE, Master of Concord Grange.

Giddings, Oct. 27.

Members of the Grange should not forget that its success depends wholly upon the efforts of themselves, and that to reap the fullest benefits from the organization, active co-operation among those members must be the rule and not the exception. Nothing can be accomplished by any organization of people if the very principle upon which it is founded is systematically violated. The Grange was started with co-operation as the fundamental principle in its foundation, and if members determinedly neglect to recognize this there can be no question of the failure of the mission of the Grange. Each Patron must act as if on him or her rested the whole responsibility of the success of the Order. Each one should attend the meetings and contribute his or her quota to the general stock of information. The very presence

every night of all the members must and will have a healthy effect on each one, and such a Grange as this cannot fail to become prosperous, and bring to its members the fullest benefit derivable from the institution. Let each one strive to be the regular attendant, and he will be surprised how much more easily he gets out to the Grange every night than he formerly did two or three times in the year.—Canadian Farmer.

CO-OPERATIVE.

LECTURE BY AN ENGLISH CO-OPERATOR. George Jacob Holyoke, one of the foremost and best posted advocates of co-operation in England, lectured on that subject one afternoon this past week at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. We give a few extracts from his excellent address:

"The true definition of co-operation is, that the earning and savings of those concerned in it, whether in the store or the workshop, shall belong, in equitable proportions, to everybody associated in the enterprise. In the workshop or factory each man, according to his capacity, would be paid according to the wages he would get anywhere else; but when the expenses of the business for salaries, materials, &c., are paid, then whatever remains as profit would be divided in equitable proportions to those who produced it, taking into consideration the skill and wages each received. We have never yet made much progress with co-operation in the workshops; our great success has been in the stores, as you Americans call them."

At first, in our co-operative stores, we divided the profits among the shareholders; but we did not succeed well, for there was but little interest excited among the working people. Then we discovered the plan of giving the shareholders 5 per cent for the use of their capital, and dividing all the profits made among the purchasers; so that every purchaser to the extent of a pound (£1) would receive a credit of say two shillings as profit, by no effort of his own. At once he became interested and talked of it to his fellow-workmen, and our co-operative stores grew in number and strength.

You may say that this is an humble way of bettering the condition of the people, but it alters the condition of the whole world. A few people not many years ago assembled in a little wooden house in Rochdale. They were poor and ignorant, but they were teetotalers, chartists, trades unionists, &c., they had been everything but good in all. The question before them was how to save money. They adopted the co-operative plan, and their last annual report shows a yearly profit to that company of poor men, now a body of ten thousand, of £34,000.

Our object was to reform the world, not merely to increase our means. We wanted to create capital, so that we could emigrate to this country, or engage in business for ourselves. To talk about making money would be a small matter, if it did not include the higher object of making better men and women. And there is not a town in England where there is a co-operative store that the poor men, the laboring people, are not more honorable, more disposed to justice, than they were before. We said to ourselves: If we are going to improve the world it would not be a bad idea to begin with ourselves. And we began by saying we will neither beg nor borrow; every man must come with his money in his hand to buy at our stores. This was a Utopian scheme. But we held to the idea that no man could be a gentleman and be in debt, and we soon succeeded. Among shopkeepers on the old plan, you would frequently hear of them taking the benefit of the bankrupt act, and you would think they were ruined, but they were only saving themselves. Indeed many grew rich by becoming bankrupts. [Laughter.]

Again, we taught men to be honest. We said that we would sell nothing but what was pure in the way of food. We did not know where to find it, but we persevered, and it took years of effort to succeed. We did it by combining all the co-operative stores, or some 500 of them, and employing capable agents to come to this country, and purchase largely from from first hands and pay for it at the time. And now the poor workingmen of England, who own about one thousand of these stores, go to market with nearly \$1,000,000 of money in their hands annually. The poor mechanics of that country are better supplied with pure food than the best gentlemen.

We said we would give good weight and honest measure, and we have ever done it, thus teaching the world by example that fair dealing is the most profitable as well as the most just.

Working men thus coming in contact with the conflict in trade, the rise and fall of prices, and the risk of business, become more tolerant in regard to the risks responsibilities, and necessary restrictions of their employers. The fact that if a man spends a pound a week at a co-operative store, at the end of a year he has five pounds to his credit as profit, is a great satisfaction. It is rather a pleasant feeling to a man with a large family that the more his wife and children eat the more profit he gets. [Laughter.]

Co-operation means good sense, good will, good temper. Without these three things, co-operative stores are impossible; good will to your neighbor, good sense to use the means at your disposal to the best advantage; good temper manifested towards those you do not like. How easy to look kindly upon those one likes; but suppose you dislike a person, how difficult to treat him well. But in co-operation it is necessary to teach everybody to treat each other courteously and as friends. Good temper was necessary to enable everyone to bear with the views of those with whom he might differ. It was necessary for them to be imbued with the spirit at least of the Persian prayer: "Lord, have mercy on the wicked, for Thou hast done everything for the good to make them good."

What we claim for co-operation is, that we have made morality pay. It is true that honesty pays. When you quote the maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," to some people, they say practically, "It may be, but we have never tried it." If they were to try honest dealing as earnestly, and with as much confidence as they do the other way, they would find it would pay better. And you never will get good hon-

est dealing until men see that it is profitable, that they make money by it.

In conclusion he said: Don't you believe what people sometimes tell you, that truth will take care of itself. If I want the truth to prevail, stand by it. I have seen the truth assassinated time after time, in my experience. You all know the triumph of electricity in the use of the telegraph. I have stood in that great room of the London Post-office, where several hundred young ladies are employed to manipulate the instruments that carry intelligence to and from all parts of the world. What miraculous powers those instruments possess! If any one had told me when a young man that such a wonderful mode of communication would ever be developed I could not have believed him. And yet I knew the men that made it possible. We subscribed money to enable them to live while perfecting their discoveries. It has been so with co-operation. I have seen the men who spent their time and means in establishing its beginnings. They labored faithfully, believing the better time was coming, as honestly as any prophet that ever lived; and they will not have believed or labored in vain.

WHAT THE FARM SHOULD BE.

The farm should be not merely a place where men subsist and rear families, says the Connecticut Farmer, in the strictest economy, starving the soul to add a few more acres to the fifty or hundred already obtained, and which in reality are not thoroughly cultivated, but a home speaking of plenty, a home rich in attractions, buildings well kept, shade and ornamental trees, lawns with walks and flowering shrubs, not forgetting the furnished parlor and library. The newspaper, magazine, pictures and music, poets and historians, should be here. True, the farmer's home is of necessity a busy place, but it should not be all kitchen and dairy, not all scythe and plow, not all an endless routine of treadmill duties, but where the farmer and his wife could find some time each day to mingle with books and in conversation. Away from the bustle and clatter of the town it should be the place to grow large in judgment and fine in taste. One of the most hopeful indications of progress is the position occupied by farmers and the growing respect manifested toward them. For practical, moral and aesthetic culture farmers' children have superior advantages.

The hills and forests, with their brooks and rocks, afford ample facilities for the study of botany, geology and natural history. Nowhere are the heavens so broad, or do the constellations offer greater attractions to the would-be astronomer, than upon the hill tops in summer, or when under the beautiful snow the earth lies buried at our feet. That these opportunities are appreciated is seen in the demand for agricultural colleges in all our States. It is not to be lamented that all the graduates of these colleges do not go back to the farm upon which they were reared. Many of them become manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, doctors and ministers, carrying into the town the practical good sense and thrift that purifies, and into rural districts with profession, or mercantile business inspiration to active social intercourse that overcomes reserve. So each year the distance between town and rural life is lessening, the one getting more the scent of the clover, the fields and the pure air which plays around the mountain top, the other more of the culture and refinement of the city.

MISTAKEN.

A late issue of a prominent political and mercantile paper published in Cincinnati contained an article upon co-operation that presents a number of mistakes that are calculated to mislead some of the many new students in this school of economy. It says: "Co-operative supply stores are simply joint-stock corporations with shares cut up so fine, so as to go round among a great number." This most certainly is not the case. Be the shares large or small, cut up fine, or not cut up, the profits or dividends on these shares, or to the holder, is in proportion to the number of shares he holds, dividing the profits upon the business that others have contributed, among shareholders. This is the joint-stock plan. Co-operation, as applied to supply stores, means that the profits of the business that the individual contributes comes back to him, not as a stockholder, in proportion to his shares, but as a co-operator, in proportion to the amount of business he has contributed. Joint-stock holders' dividends come from their stock. Co-operators' dividends come from the business the individual himself contributes.

Co-operation is spoken of in England and in this country as an experiment that "will soon run its course." How long a time is needed before it ceases to be an experiment? Nearly fifty years ago—almost the life of two generations—a few poor weavers at Rochdale, England, put their slender earnings together and co-operated in the purchase of a piece of bacon at wholesale, divided it out among themselves at regular rates leaving the retail profits thus saved, added to the first bacon, put in to buy a larger amount of all these years, until hundreds of co-operative associations exist among all classes, and millions of capital are invested in all branches of business. Operatives in the great mills and factories, clerks in stores, government employees, even the preachers, have their co-operative establishments, and in London the carriages of the rich are drawn up before the store in which they are co-operators. It is no longer an experiment; has been long tried and proven; never so successful as now; never so popular.

Another assertion made, is that "it is diminishing the number of workmen without helping them in any way." This case, and is the old objection so often heard urged by agents and "surplus middlemen" against the Grange—reducing consumers in this or any other country? It is the workmen themselves!—farmers, mechanics, and all producers are themselves the real consumers. Now, if by co-operation we can make the money of the farmer or mechanic go farther in its purchasing power, they immediately become larger consumers and cause the manufacture of more goods, the production of larger crops by reason of increased

demand, and the surplus clerks, agents, middlemen, etc., who are only consumers, themselves become producers as well as consumers, either in a factory or on the farm. The subject of co-operation is receiving more and more the attention it deserves, and as with all things that have truth and right on their side, will be prosperous the more it is investigated and discussed.—Grange Bulletin.

CO-OPERATION.

This word, which has now become a household, or Grange word, implies working together for the common good, or, in other words, an industrial partnership. In the Grange hereafter, co-operation and education are to be our watch words. The possibilities of co-operation are apparently inexhaustible. When a uniform business system shall be adopted by over fifty thousand Subordinate Granges, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will become a unit as it were, and will move irresistibly forward to the accomplishment of such enterprises as may be deemed of the highest importance for the perpetuity and welfare of the Order.

Our Order has inaugurated a revolution, as peaceful as it is powerful, and it remains to be seen what honest work and wisely invested capital will accomplish toward liberating our country from the immediate dangers which threaten it. Corruption, fraud and greed are holding high carnival, and the money changers must be made to feel that the righteous indignation of nearly two millions of farmers and their wives, sons and daughters, have rights that must be respected.

There is a universal demand by the working people, that the adulteration of food, short weights, short measure, and such dishonesty in business transactions, shall be checked. They see but one royal road out of the difficulty, and that, as set forth in the meaning and intent of our Declaration of Purposes, is by and through co-operation.

The adoption of the Rochdale system by the Subordinate Granges will imply something more than the sale of farm products and the purchase and distribution of supplies on an equitable basis. By the adoption of the Rochdale business plan, agriculturalists may have their co-operative dairy farms, their beef factories, &c., &c., in all of which the purchaser's interest can be considered; and general prosperity will result from it, because of the more equitable distribution of wealth. At all events, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the value of co-operation as applied to production, all agree that co-operation in distribution of the ordinary necessities of life can, if properly restrained by a careful code of by-laws, result only in benefit to those who in good faith adopt and carry out the equitable provisions of the Rochdale plan.

A FEW REASONS WHY FARMERS SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR AND READ "THE PATRON."

"THE PATRON" is the only official National organization the farmers have ever had for uniting together for protective operations in all business and public affairs in which their interests are involved.

THE PATRON is the only weekly journal in the Southwest devoted exclusively to the interests of the Order.

It is the only Grange paper in our section that has received the endorsement of State, County, and Subordinate Granges, and of leading members of the Order.

It is now the only strictly Grange paper in the South adopted by a State Grange as its official journal—the only one that the farmers may claim as their representative journal, for it is under the control of the Order, and knows no other interest.

It is the only Grange journal in the Southwest that openly and earnestly advocates co-operation by farmers in their business affairs, as recommended by the National Grange.

It is the only Grange journal that advocates the establishment by Granges and farmers of "mass process" cotton factories, by which the entire cotton crop can be manufactured in the South and sold by the farmers themselves in yards, cloth and rope, instead of in the raw form; this is one of the most important questions that can claim the attention of the farmers of the Cotton States and it is fully discussed in its columns.

It is the only prominent paper in the Southwest that discusses the cotton seed question in the interest of land owners.

It is conducted with vigor, beautifully printed, rejects all improper advertisements, and is the cheapest weekly in the Southwest.

In a word, THE PATRON is the best paper for farmers and their families published in the Southwest. It advocates and supports principles and measures, in the success of which they are deeply concerned.

[As we print an extra edition of several thousand copies of this issue of THE PATRON for circulation among the Granges of Tennessee, we re-print the following Report. The subject of cotton factories is one of great importance to every farmer in the Cotton States.]

In 1867, France had a very bad harvest and when bakers' bread rose at Angoulême to 50 centimes the kilogramme, several leading townsmen organized, on a capital of \$2,400, an economic bakery, to furnish bread of the best quality and low price to all co-operating. About 400 families, who paid up \$1.25 each, immediately joined. The first year the promoters attempted nothing beyond reducing the price of bread, which they sold to subscribers 20 per cent lower than the bakers. When the hard times were over, it became a question whether the whole scheme should not be dropped, but at the instance of one very energetic coadjutor, it was carried so triumphantly forward that not only has bread been furnished to the subscribers at less than the bakers' prices, but the \$2,400 subscribed in the hard time has been repaid to the gentleman who benevolently advanced it, and a bakery worth \$8,000 has been erected. From 1,000 to 1,100 families now derive from this source their daily supply of the very best bread, instead of paying a higher price for that of inferior quality, or having the trouble and inconvenience of baking at home.

A project for a railway through Central Africa is now said to be well under way, the route to lie from the River Zambezi through Livingstoniana, to the northern coast of Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley, it is said, started the idea. Manchester merchants having taken it up, the government approve it, and a company with £2,000,000 capital is about to be formed.